

THE TOKEN HUNTER



A Publication of the

National Utah Token Society

10th Anniversary

Dedicated To Collecting, Recording and Preserving Medals and Tokens

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DIANE NICEWINTER

NEXT MEETING

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JULY						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SPEAKER

This months speaker will be AL RUSF author of Mormon & Utah Coin Currency. Topic will Mark Hofmann frauds.

969-3248

The next club meeting will be held Thursday, July 23 at 7:15 P.M. at the Redwood Multi-purpose Center.

DAYS OF '47



FROM THE PRESIDENT

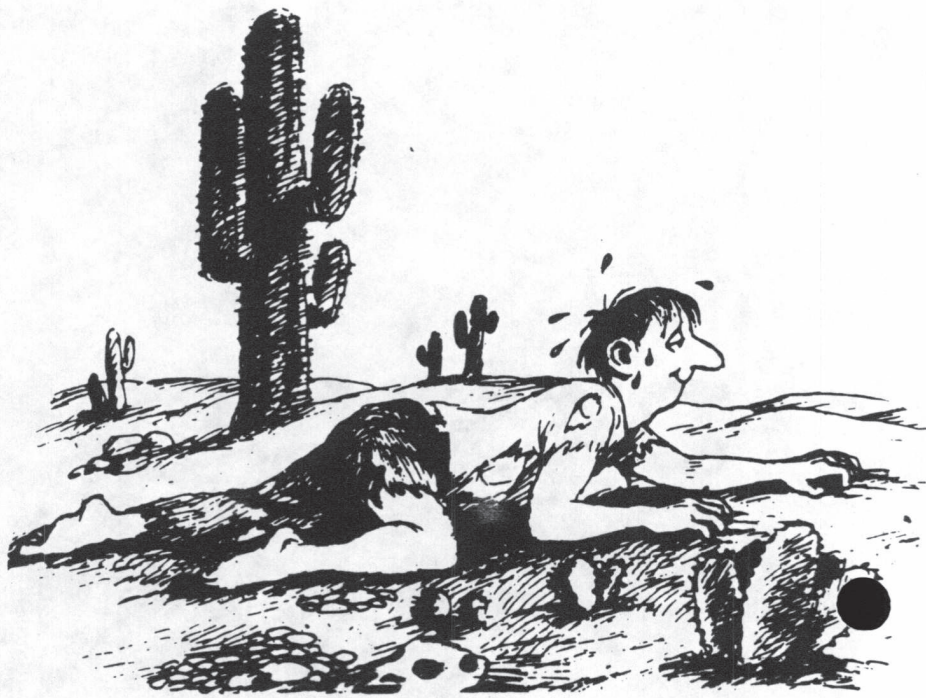
NUMISMDLIST JUNE 1982



Elected officers of the recently-organized National Utah Token Society (from left): Afton Campbell, Joann Rogers, Kimberly Rogers, Harry F. Campbell, Pat Jividen, Franklin Sommer, Bruce Robinson, Pat Robinson, Larry Beutler, Bruce Garrett and Greg Frischknecht (seated).

National Utah Token Society (C-1117783)

After taking several months to get on its feet, the newly-formed National Utah Token Society elected its officers for 1982. The club has continued to grow since its inception in January, and a record 62 members were in attendance for the March elections. Assuming the NUTS presidency is Greg Frischknecht, and Bruce Robinson accepted the vice-presidency. Other elected officers include Franklin Sommer, treasurer; Joann Rogers, secretary; Bruce Garrett, historian; Harry F. Campbell, editor; Kimberly Rogers, junior committee coordinator; and Larry Beutler, Afton Campbell, Pat Jividen, and Pat Robinson, committee organizers.

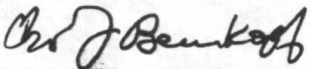


EXHIBITION RESULTS

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK EVERYONE WHO PUT TOGETHER AN EXHIBIT THIS YEAR. WE HAD QUITE A NICE ARRAY OF NEAT THINGS TO LOOK AT. THE JUDGES HAD A DIFFICULT TASK TRYING TO PICK A WINNER. THE JUDGE'S RESULTS WERE INDEED AS CLOSE AS YOU CAN IMAGINE. THE BEST OF SHOW WENT TO DARRIN SMITH'S EXHIBIT ABOUT LOGAN TOKENS AND MEDALS. HE HAD A LOT OF INFORMATION DEALING WITH THE HISTORY AND ORIGINS OF THE VARIOUS MERCHANTS WHO ISSUED THE TOKENS. JAY EDWARDS' EXHIBIT ENTITLED "DISCOVER HISTORY" WON THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE. HE HAD QUITE AN ASSORTMENT OF INTERESTING ITEMS TO LOOK AT. HEATHER GODDING WON THE JUNIOR AWARD WITH HER EXHIBIT OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. I WILL BRIEFLY LIST THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

RALPH GOLD - B-17 BOMBER WRECK RALPH, I HOPE YOU LEFT THE BONES OUT THERE.
JULIE GOLD - THE THERMOMETER SHOW, I BET YOU ALWAYS KNOW HOW WARM IT IS.
GREG MANOS - IDAHO TOKENS/MEDALS, ARE YOU MAKING YOUR OWN WITH THOSE DIES?
IRENE TIERRY- J.F.K., SO TELL ME WHO KILLED THE PRESIDENT?
LEE MCKENZIE- TEMPERANCE V. LIQUOR, I'LL DRINK TO THAT!
KAREN KAY - AVON MEMORABILIA, I WONDER IF SHE WILL TRY TO SELL SOME.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION. THE AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE THE NEXT TOKEN CLUB MEETING.


SINCERELY, ERIC J. BERNKOPF, EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN

NOTES AND DOODLES

This years Token Show was a great success! We all need to thank every one who put in a lot of time and effort! If it was not for these people the show would not of been well attended. I personally want to thank all you active members.



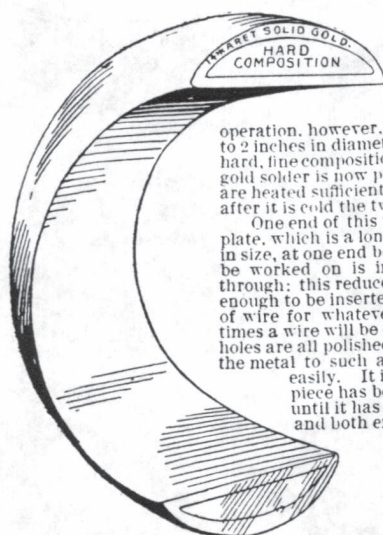
Over the 4th weekend I went to Kemberly. It was cool and peaceful! They have made all tho old mining roads into 350 miles of ATV trails. called paiute 1. Yes there was quite a few rec-vehicles out there.

As for finding any tokens NO. I did find a 1891 s seated lib. dime. (very hashed) It was a very nice trip, just a get away...



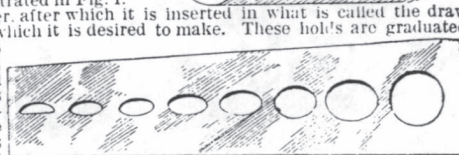
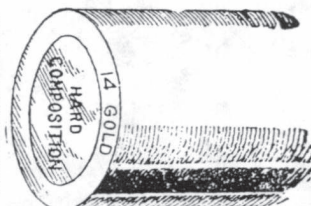
GOLD-FILLED RINGS.

How Gold-Filled Rings Are Made.



We have given in the front part of this department an article explaining the manner in which gold-filled cases are made, and as we offer you here a page of gold-filled rings, we believe it would be interesting to you and much more satisfactory before making a purchase of a gold-filled ring to know just how they are made. It would seem to the average person and even a mechanic that it would be a difficult problem to completely envelop a piece of hard composition metal with solid gold, and at the same time turn out and place the goods on the market at such a low price. The operation, however, is very easy when it is understood. To start with, a piece of solid gold tube from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter is taken and the hole on the inside made perfectly smooth, after which a piece of hard, fine composition metal is placed on the inside of the tube so as to fit the opening perfectly. Some fine gold solder is now placed in the crevice and the whole is inserted in the furnace. As soon as the two pieces are heated sufficiently the solder flows into the crevice, after which it is removed from the furnace, and after it is cold the two original pieces are one. You will see a section of such a piece illustrated in Fig. 1.

One end of this piece is then hammered and drawn out, so as to make it a little smaller, after which it is inserted in what is called the draw plate, which is a long steel plate with a number of holes in it of such shape as the pieces which it is desired to make. These holes are graduated in size, at one end being very large and at the other end small. The piece of material to be worked on is inserted in the large hole first and with a pair of tongs it is drawn through: this reduces the piece, when it is again hammered at the end to make it small enough to be inserted in the next smaller hole and in turn drawn through this. (All kinds of wire for whatever purpose it may be intended is drawn in the same manner. Sometimes a wire will be drawn in this manner to a mile or more in length). The edges of the holes are all polished so as not to scrape, but to press the metal. This drawing hardens the metal to such an extent that after drawing it through several times it would break easily. It is then annealed by inserting it in the fire and allowing it to cool gradually. After the piece has been drawn out to the required shape and size, one end is bent around a steel mandrill until it has formed a circle of the size the ring is to be made. It is then cut off at the proper place, and both ends are carefully surfaced in order to bring them together and make a perfect joint, and on this joint is placed some fine gold solder and the ring inserted in a furnace sufficiently heated to cause the solder to flow into the joint. The ring is then polished carefully on a cotton buff wheel with tripoli and rouge, after which it is ready for the market. Solid gold rings are made in the same manner with the exception of the composition metal on the inside.



rings we handle nothing but the very best. entire satisfaction.

The market is flooded with cheap brass rings which are electro-gold plated, and are called rolled plate or rolled gold plate, and which are utterly worthless. In gold-filled the gold used is 14-karat, will wear an indefinite length of time, and is guaranteed to give

SEE OUR
PRICES ON

BEST QUALITY 14-KARAT GOLD-FILLED RINGS

WILL BE FURNISHED
IN SIZES 5 TO 11.

No. 6964. Plain oval band. Price, 60cents.	No. 6965. Plain oval band. Price, 65cents.	No. 6966. Plain oval band. Price, \$1.30.	No. 6967. Plain oval band. Price, \$1.65.	No. 6968. Plain flat band. Price, \$1.30.	No. 6969. Plain flat band. Price, \$1.70.	No. 6970. Flat band chased. Price, 80c.
No. 6971. Flat band, fancy engraved and embossed. Price, \$1.00.	No. 6972. Flat band, fancy engraved and embossed. Price, \$1.30.	No. 6973. Flat band, engraved and embossed. Price, \$1.40.	No. 6974. Flat band, fancy engraved and embossed. Price, \$1.55.	No. 6975. Flat band, fancy engraved and embossed. Price, \$1.70.	No. 6982. Solid gold. Fancy engraved, with polished hearts. Price, \$1.25.	No. 6983. Solid gold. Tiffany Belcher setting with fine imitation diamond. Price, \$1.50.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SOLID STERLING SILVER RINGS.

No. 6980. With Christian Endeavor bangle. Price, 30 cents.	No. 6981. With Epworth League bangle. Price, 30 cents.	No. 6982. Engraved, set with garnet. Price, 35 cents.	No. 6983. Engraved, set with garnet. Price, 50 cents.	No. 6984. Engraved, set with 3 garnets. Price, 75 cents.	No. 6985. Engraved, set with 3 fine garnets. Price, \$1.00.	No. 6986. Snake pattern, set with fine garnet, emerald eyes. Price, \$1.25.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, SIZES 0 TO 5.

No. 6987. One Garnet. Price, 75 cents.	No. 6988. One pearl, 2 garnets. Price, 85 cents.	No. 6989. Three pearls, 3 garnets. Price, \$1.00.	No. 6990. Two pearls, 4 garnets. Price, \$1.10.	No. 6991. Fancy, 1 garnet. Price, \$1.20.	No. 6992. Fancy setting, 1 small diamond. Price, \$1.30.	No. 6993. Set with 1 garnet, sizes 5 to 8. Price, \$1.35.

RULES FOR MEASUREMENT—SCALE SHOWING SIZES OF RINGS.

BE SURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS in ordering rings, whether Gold-Filled or Solid Gold; we must know the size from this scale. Take a narrow slip of paper and measure around the finger, making sure that when both ends meet it will fit exactly as ring should. To get number of size measure slip on gauge by placing one end of the slip even with the left end of the gauge here illustrated. The figure which the other end meets will indicate the size required. When ordering always write number of size, as slip is sometimes lost and order delayed until another is received.



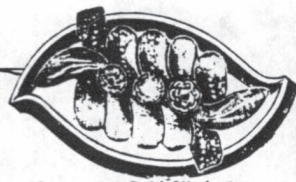
Use a slip of paper about the width of the above gauge.

BEFORE YOU SEND YOUR ORDER, PLEASE REFER TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

BEST QUALITY GOLD FILLED, SOLID GOLD FRONT, AND STERLING SILVER BROOCH PINS.



No. 62083. Gold filled crescent, with raised colored pansy; 1 brilliant. Each, 45c.



No. 62084. Gold filled; 2 emeralds, 1 pearl. Each, 40c.



No. 62085. Gold filled, fancy finish; 2 emeralds, 1 brilliant. Each, 40c.



No. 62086. Gold filled, fancy center; 1 brilliant. Each, 35c.



No. 62087. Gold filled crescent; 3 brilliants. Each, 35c.



No. 62088. Gold filled, raised, ornamented, satin finished; 1 brilliant. Each, 90c.



No. 62089. Gold filled; 1 turquoise. Each, 30c.



No. 62090. Gold filled; 1 brilliant. Each, 35c.



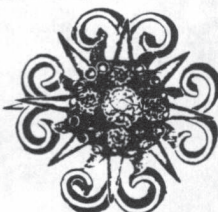
No. 62091. Trilby hearts; 1 engraved, 1 plain polished. Each, 60c.



No. 62092. Gold filled; 1 emerald, 2 brilliants. Each, 42c.



No. 62093. Gold filled; 2 garnets, 1 brilliant. Each, 48c.



No. 62094. Gold filled; 4 garnets, 1 brilliant. Each, 60c.



No. 62095. Gold filled, ornamented with colored gold leaves; 1 brilliant. Each, 35c.



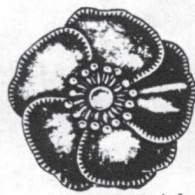
No. 62096. Gold filled, raised, ornamented, satin finished. Each, 70c.



No. 62097. Gold filled; 1 large brilliant. Each, 30c.



No. 62098. Gold filled pansy leaves, fancy Roman finished; 2 fine brilliants. Each, \$1.50.



No. 62099. Gold filled, fancy Roman finished leaves; 1 pearl. Each, 95c.



No. 62100. Gold filled, raised, ornamented, satin finished; Each, 95c.



No. 62101. Gold filled, raised, ornamented, satin finished; 1 fine brilliant. Each, \$1.06.



No. 62102. Gold filled, Roman finished leaves; 1 fine brilliant. Each, \$1.15.



No. 62103. Gold filled, Roman finished leaves; 1 fine brilliant. Each, \$1.20.



No. 62104. Gold filled violin, with tail piece, bridge, strings, finger board, sound holes and keys, a perfect imitation, beautifully finished. Each, \$1.30.



No. 62105. Fancy gold filled, raised, ornamented; large beautiful genuine amethyst. Each, \$1.40.



No. 62106. Solid gold front, fancy engraved and satin finished; 1 fine garnet. Each \$1.45.



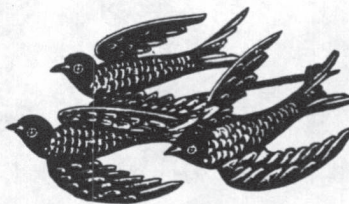
No. 62107. Solid gold front, fancy engraved, plain polished. Each, \$1.45.



No. 62108. Solid gold front crescent, fancy engraved, satin finished; 3 garnets. Each, \$1.50.



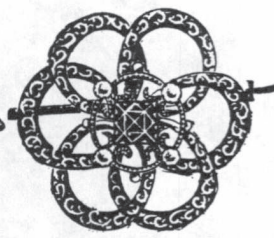
No. 62109. Pearl crescent, gold filled mounting; 3 white brilliants, and ornamented with colored gold. Each, 93c.



No. 62110. Gold filled, fancy Roman finished, with garnet eyes. Each, \$1.55.



No. 62111. Gold filled, fancy Roman finished and engraved leaves; fine, large brilliant. Each, \$1.35.



No. 62112. Gold filled, fancy Roman finished, engraved; 1 large garnet, 4 brilliants. Each, \$1.80.

SOLID STERLING SILVER BROOCH PINS.



No. 62113. Solid silver, raised, ornamented and engraved. Each, 60c.



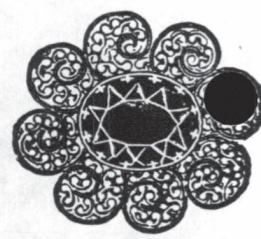
No. 62114. Solid silver, raised, ornamented edges and engraved. Each, 50c.



No. 62115. Solid silver, raised, ornamented edges and engraved. Each, 55c.



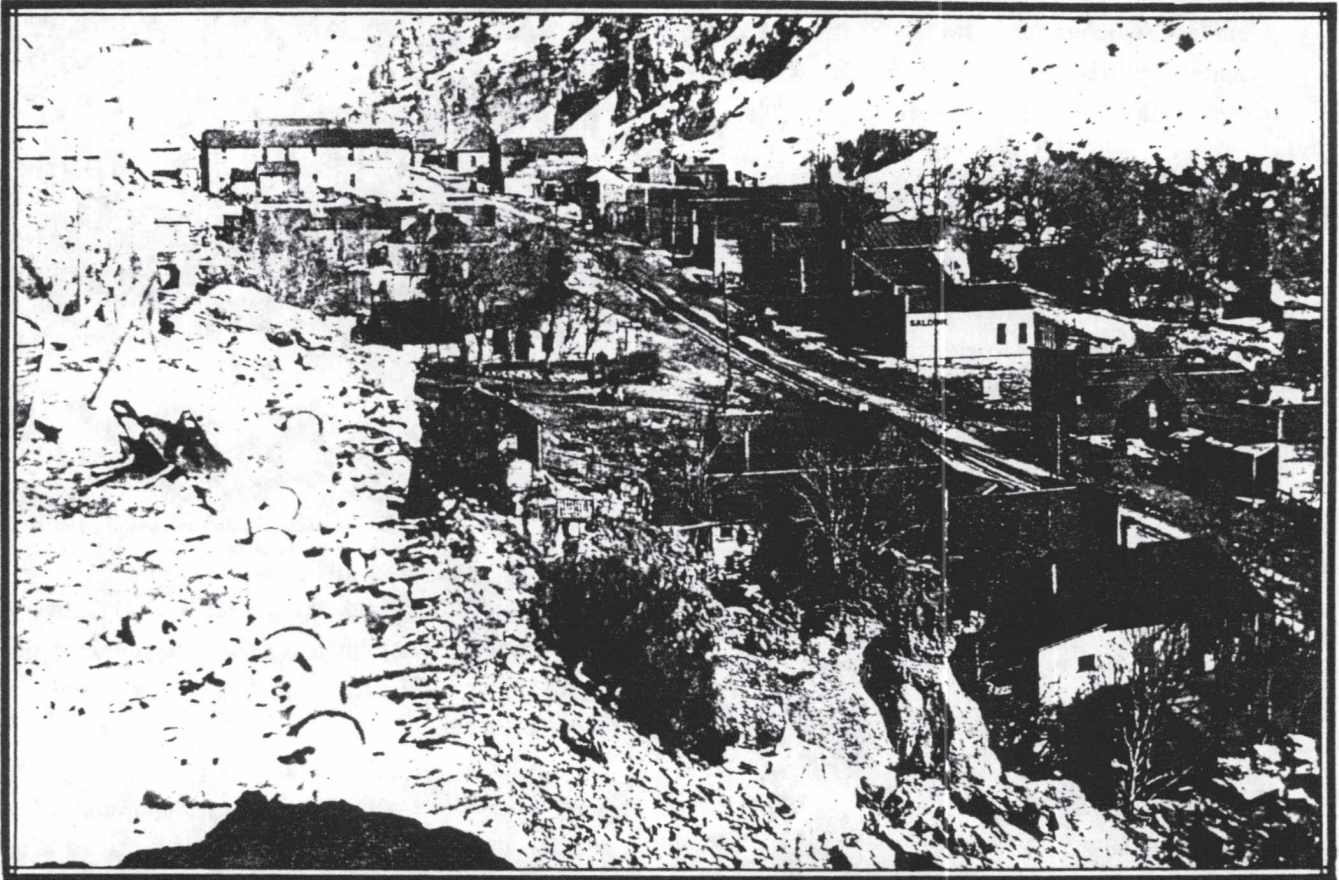
No. 62116. Solid silver bicycle badge; 1 small garnet. Each, 95c.



No. 62117. Solid silver, fancy filigree work, bright cut, engraved; large, genuine amethyst. Each, \$2.50.

BEGINNING; END; AND BEGINNING OF *OPHIR, UTAH*

by Wayne S. Christiansen



Main Street of Ophir around mid 1880's. Courtesy of Utah State Historical Society.

General Patrick E. Connor was sent to Utah because officials in Washington suspected the Mormon people of being disloyal to the United States. He was also to cut off any attempts at an open revolt.

When General Connor arrived in October of 1862, he found the Mormons neither disloyal nor ready to revolt. Quite frankly, he was disappointed. He was a man of action, ready to fight. He stated that he would much rather be fighting in the Civil War.

It didn't take long for General Connor to see that the Mormon majority controlled all of the elections in the Utah Territory. He and some other leading non-Mormons decided to break the church control. They could think of only one way to do it. Introduce thousands of non-Mormons into the area. The

problem they ran into was how to entice so many people into an area that was mostly desert. They couldn't bring them in to farm, because the Mormons were farming almost all of the available land that was suited to agriculture. About that time General Connor heard of Brigham Young's feelings on mining in Utah.

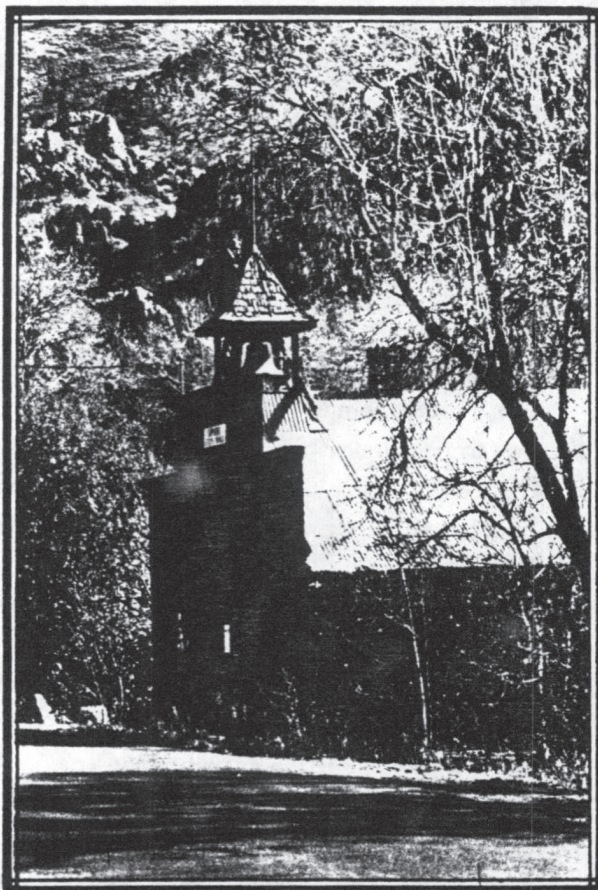
Mr. Young commanded his people to forget mining and prospecting and to stay on their farms. He said that from his porch he could see several large strikes, but he also knew that if gold were discovered it would bring an influx of outsiders. Mr. Young said, "God designs to establish His people in these mountains and to go and dig for gold or silver would frustrate the designs of God, as the people would starve to death.

We might dig and pile gold until the streets were loaded with it, but gold would never feed one hungry Latter-Day Saint. What we want to do is raise grain and stock to feed and sustain the people who may come here. The time may come in years when some of our boys may have the privilege to dig for gold. When that time comes, I will let you know."

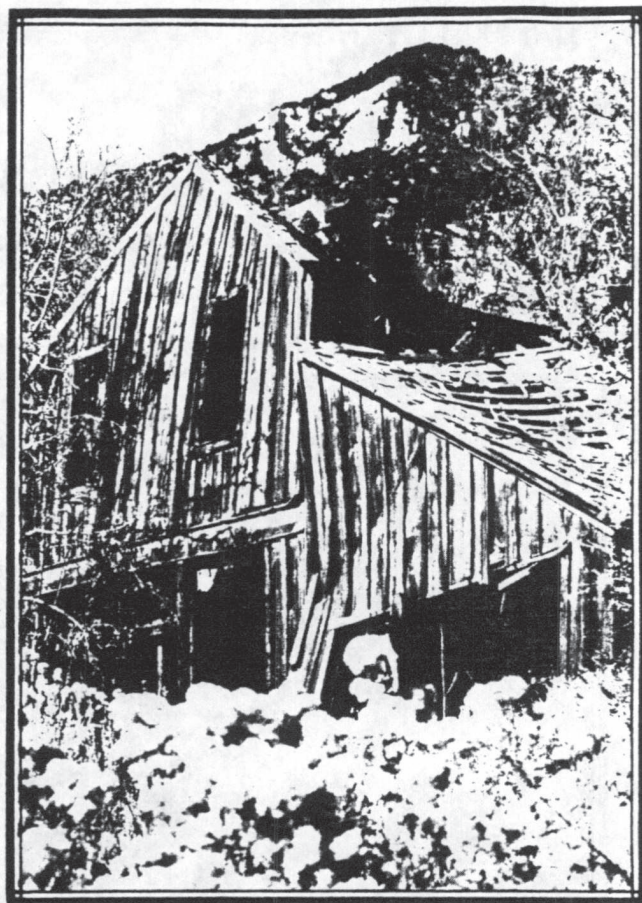
There were two exceptions to Mr. Young's rules on digging and prospecting in Utah's hills. They were the endless searches for coal and for iron ore. The Territorial Legislature once offered \$1,000 for the discovery of a substantial coal vein close to the Salt Lake Valley.

The General could see this was his answer. He told his men that on their off hours they could prospect in the local mountains. He gave long furlows to his men just for the asking if they were hunting precious metals. They were very successful in locating many rich deposits, which accomplished two things for General Connor. First, he was named the "Father of Utah Mining"; and, second, it attracted thousands and thousands of outsiders into the area.

One of the largest strikes in the area was brought about by the Indians. It had been known for years that the Indians of Rush Valley made many beautiful



City Hall of Ophir, built in 1870. Photo by Wayne S. Christiansen.



Boarding house and saloon in Ophir, built in late 1870's. Photo by Wayne S. Christiansen.

gold and silver trinkets. What wasn't known was which of the many, many canyons on the west side of the Oquirrh Mountains the precious metals were coming from.

After watching the Indians for several days, some of the soldiers went up the most popular canyon. They hit the jackpot! Connor's men staked a claim called the St. Louis Lode. Almost overnight the tight, narrow canyon started to fill with people. They were the regular boom town followers.

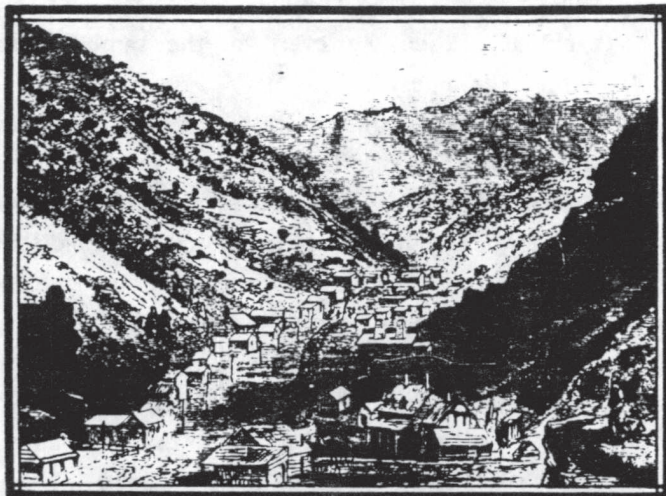
Silver was the main mineral found, and found it was. Silveropities, Mountain Lion, Petalum, Silver Chief, Tampico, Blue Wing -- these and many more claims were staked. In one shallow pit more than a million dollars' worth of silver ore was mined.

This large strike helped in naming the town. The town was named Ophir after the King Solomon mines in the fabulously rich land of Ophir mentioned in the Bible.

Ophir appeared to be the usual mining town with the typical saloons, hotels, dancehalls, gambling, red light district, stores, cafes, and homes. The thing that made it unusual was the wealth coming out of the mines. It seemed wherever a spade was pushed into the ground, up came silver.

The names "Wild Delirium" and "Miner's Delight" tell of the excitement of many of the claims. Over six thousand people moved into the small canyon. General Connor couldn't be happier. He built the first large smelter in Stockton, Utah (named after his home town in California). It was located about twenty miles north of Ophir.

The Walker Brothers, a Salt Lake banking firm, was always on the lookout for good investments. It wasn't long before this firm's sights were set on Ophir.



Printed in "Harpers Weekly" April 11, 1874.
Courtesy of Utah State Historical Society.

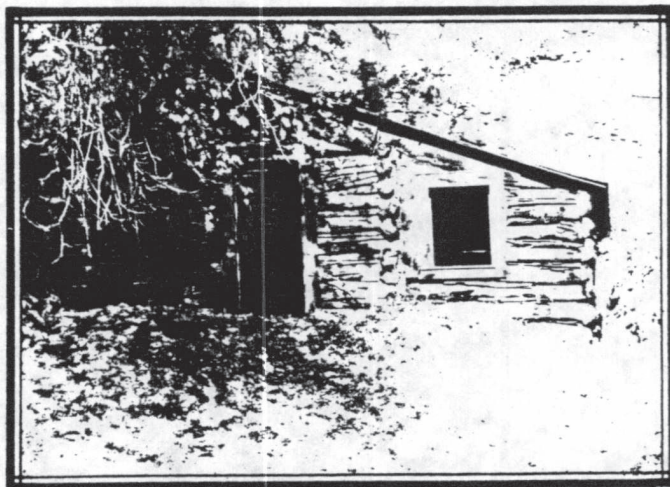
The Walker Brothers were looking for someone to manage their newly acquired holdings about the same time as Marcus Daly was fired from the Emma Mine at Alta, Utah. They immediately hired him. He did well for them and also managed to stake a claim for himself, the Zella. The Walkers sent Daly to Butte, Montana, to seek investments for them. He took thirty thousand dollars from the Zella and invested it in a speculative mine known as the "Anaconda". It was a purchase that would make him one of the world's two greatest copper kings.

It is amazing that the other great copper king also would have ties to Ophir. Senator W. A. Clark of Montana bought the rich Ophir Hill mine. He then built the railroad from Ophir to St. John, a small farming community across the valley. This railroad tied into the Los Angeles and Salt Lake line, opening the tiny town to the world.

The Ophir Hill mine employed many horses and mules to pull the heavy ore cars, as did most large mines. One of the most faithful horses working in the mine was a big black horse with white stocking feet named "Old Charlie". He had worked the mine for

over fifteen years when it was decided to put in a plant to pull the cars in and out of the mine electrically. The owners wanted to do right by Old Charlie. They made sure that he was to finish out his years down the canyon in a nice green pasture with a running stream and large shade trees. It sounded ideal for a horse that had spent so many years underground. It wasn't quite what Old Charlie had in mind. After a couple of days he jumped the fence and headed back to the mine. He stood in the spot that he always stood to be hitched up. When the boss came out of the mine at the end of the day, he spied Charlie standing in the hot sun, waiting for his turn in the mine. He was taken back to the pasture only to return about three days later. The same thing happened about every three days until Charlie's death almost four years later.

Another side note to Ophir's past took place in the town itself. In M. W. McGraft's saloon, a high-stakes poker game was drawing the attention of many men throughout the town. The game had gone on since early evening. During the wee hours of the morning, there were only two players left. Both were winners. It was decided that this was to be the last hand. Digger Mike had come into the game with a little less than two hundred dollars. He now had more than six thousand in winnings. The townsfolk moved in a little closer, sensing that *this* hand was one to watch. Frank Payton, who started out the game with about one thousand dollars, now had over seven thousand in front of him.



Old store in Ophir, built about 1870. Photo by Wayne S. Christiansen.

Tension grew as the cards were dealt. Digger Mike started the betting with a hundred dollars' worth of gold dust. Frank raised two hundred and fifty

dollars. The clinking of the old piano stopped. Things got quiet. Digger Mike matched it and raised an additional five hundred dollars. Frank met it. There was about one thousand seven hundred dollars in the center of the table before either man had even taken a draw card. Frank motioned for one card. Digger Mike studied his hand for a long time before deciding to stand pat on his hand. Then the serious betting began. One would bet five hundred dollars, then the other would counter with six hundred. It didn't take long with those kinds of bets to fill the center of the table with more than twelve thousand dollars' worth of gold dust, gold coins, silver coins, paper bills, and nuggets of both gold and silver. It was going to be winner-take-all.

There was not a sound to be heard except for the barking dogs out in the street. Digger called for a final showdown as he bet the last of his poke. After a long minute, Frank slowly laid down his hand. It was a lonely pair of *fours*. He had been bluffing! All eyes automatically went to Digger Mike, whose face showed complete shock. He was BEATEN! He had been bluffing too, but with only a pair of *threes*. Frank was as shocked as Digger Mike. He pulled in his winnings.

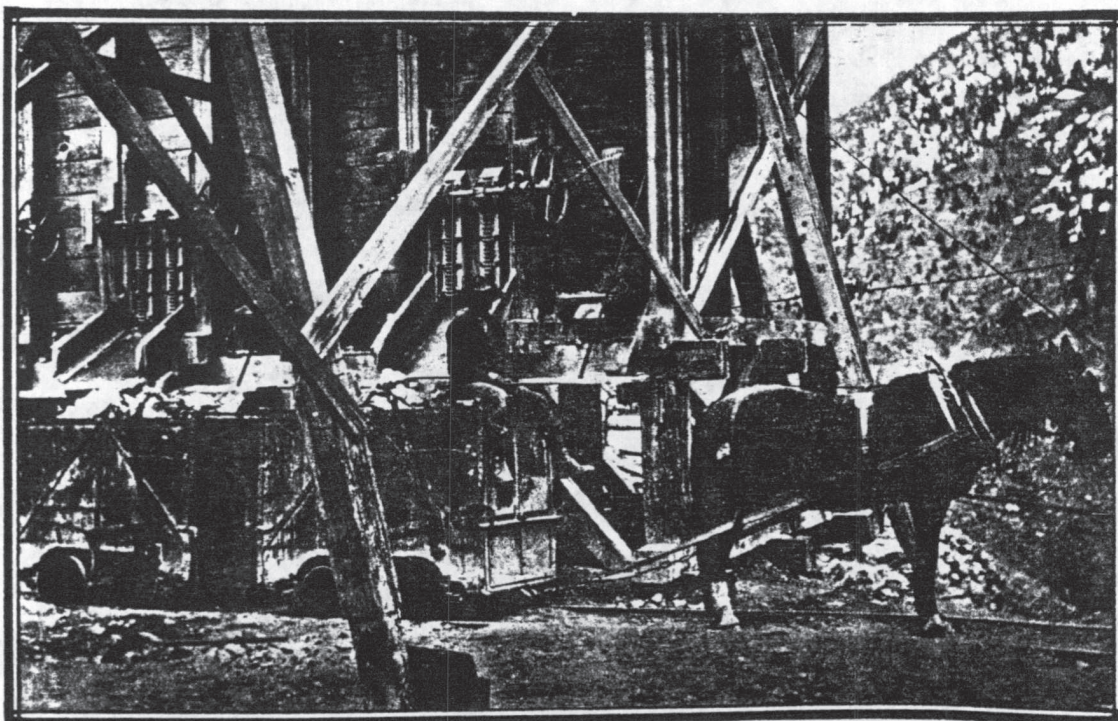
The big game was the talk of the town for a few days, until an even bigger news event took its place: the discovery of Frank Payton's body in a ravine a few miles from town, his skull smashed and his money

gone. The culprit who killed Frank Payton was never apprehended.

As the years passed by and the canyon times went from great to good to not-so-good, the production costs went up and the metal prices went down and the ore bodies became harder and harder to find. The mines began closing, one at a time. At its peak the small narrow canyon supported over six thousand people. That number began to steadily dwindle about 1910. After the large Ophir Hill mine shut down, many smaller mines tried to stay on. They eventually closed, however, for the same reasons as the large mines.

By the 1970's there were only a handful of folks still living in town. The store and one pump gas station had closed. The school on the hill was all but torn down, and the post office closed. The old town hall, with its attractive bell tower, still stands, along with dozens of old weathered buildings.

Sometime in the late 1970's or early 1980's, some people started to move back into the old rustic town. Artists, writers, some retired folks, and a few adventurers could see a future in this little town. Today, there are about fifty people living in the town of Ophir. The old place is not ready to go just yet; and as long as folks see the beauty in it, it may stick around another hundred years. Further, with the prices of gold, silver, and copper on the upswing, the old mine might yet have another chance at life.



"Old Charlie" at the Ophir Hill mine. Courtesy of Utah State Historical Society.

N. U. T. S. MEMBERSHIP FORM



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☐ SINGLE MEMBERSHIP \$9.00

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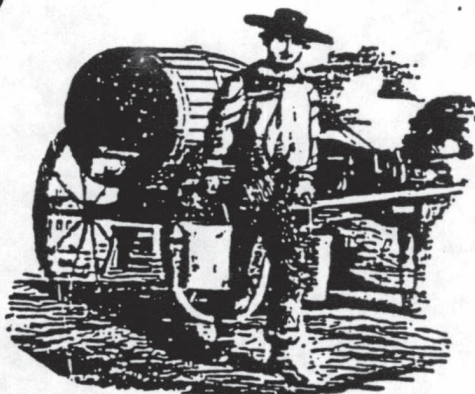
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